

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2011

Please answer all of the following questions

1- Tabulate

- a- Difference between MD and leukosis
- b- Difference between egg changes associated with ND and IB.
- c- Hematological changes associated with erthroblastosis
- d- Methods of pox vaccinal application in turkey

2- Discuss

- a- Changes that occur gastrocnemius tendon associated with Reovirus
- b- Clinical signs and lesions of chicken infectious anemia
- c- Signs of pigeon Circovirus

3- Describe

- 1- lesion of goose by parvovirus infection on heart
- 2- Liver gross lesions of duckling fed aflatoxin contaminated ration
- 3- 2 methods of low pathogenic avian influenza in chickens
- 4- Lesions of IB infection by baby chick
- 5- Change in high muscles associate with Citrinin toxicity
- 6- Best method of ILD vaccine application

4- Enumerate

- a- Different forms of chicken pox
- b- Drugs and doses of different drugs used treatment of candidiasis
- c- Types of chicken anemia vaccine
- d- Different head changes associated with avian Pneumovirus infection
- e- Viral disease that transmit vertically from dam to a baby chick
- f- Different forms of leucosis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2012

1- Please read carefully and answer the following

- a- Layers (35 weeks old) suffer from drop of egg production with no mortality , the case was further confirmed to be viral disease that don't cause nervous manifestation Please enumerate such disease and how can you differentiate between them
- b- Broiler breeders (45 weeks old) suffer from drop of egg production with no mortality , the case was further confirmed to be viral disease that don't cause nervous manifestation , Enumerate such disease and how can you differentiate between them

2- Rewrite the following in a correct way , if it needs a correction ,please underline the correction

- a- ILT cause hemorrhage in esophagus
- b- Mycostatin cannot be used for treatment of aspergillosis
- c- Aspergillus Niger is the primary cause of sour crop
- d- IB is herpes virus
- e- Chicken infectious anemia virus belong to paramyxovirus family
- f- An avian influenza H9N2 strain is highly pathogenic strain
- g- Rispens can be used at 2 weeks post hatching for best results
- h- Quail bronchitis is a birnavirus
- i- AE may have petechial hemorrhage in proventriculus
- j- Reovirus usually affects t-lymphocytes
- k- Hemangiomas are tumors of the reproductive system

3- Discuss fully prevention and control of

- a- Pox
- b- Reovirus
- c- Duck viral hepatitis
- d- Leucosis
- e- Viral hemorrhage disease

4- Mention the pathognomic lesions of

- a- IBD in bursa Fabricius
- b- MD in ovary

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2013

Please answer all of the following questions

1- Discuss fully

- a- Different types of pox vaccine , different routes of application and the necessitate precautions during the application and post application
- b- Clinical signs and post mortem changes associated with viral hemorrhagic disease

2- How would you differentiate between the following diseases through the clinical signs

- a- Newcastle and avian influenza in layers
- b- Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngotracheitis in breeders
- c- Marek's disease and leukosis

3- Discuss fully

- a- Infectious bursal disease
- b- Avian encephalomyelitis
- c- Aspergillosis

4- Mention the

- a- Highly pathogenic and the low pathogenic avian influenza and how would you prevent and control each of them
- b- Signs and post mortem changes associated with Moniliformin toxicity
- c- Signs and post mortem changes of viral arthritis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2014

1- Write on

- a- Gross lesions of Gumboro disease in bursa of fabricius
- b- Treatment , prevention and control of picornavirus in ducklings
- c- Symptoms of virus hemorrhagic disease (calicivirus)
- d- Lesions of velogenic Newcastle disease in laying hens
- e- Histopathological changes in infected pigeon by Circovirus
- f- Lesions of highly pathogenic avian influenza on legs and lesions of infectious bronchitis in tracheal bifurcation
- g- Diagnosis of egg drop syndrome

2- Discuss

- a- Types of pox virus used for immunization of chicken (types , routes and age)
- b- Gross and pathological lesions caused by Circovirus infection in chicken (thymus and bone)
- c- Symptoms of avian encephalomyelitis in chicken and laying hens
- d- Gross lesion of Reovirus infection in gastrocnemius tendon and hock joint
- e- Diagnosis of avian Pneumovirus
- f- The most describable route for laryngotracheitis vaccine
- g- Gross lesions of Aspergillus in chicks (lung and air sacs)

3-

- a- Broiler breeder flocks suffering from emaciation , tumor on liver and bursa of fabricius what are your diagnosis and how would you differentiate from other tumor disease
- b- Bobwhite quail suffering high morbidity and mortality with respiratory symptoms , mention the expected viral disease and its diagnosis , prevention and control

- 3- Nowadays , chicken broilers suffering from severe respiratory signs with high morbidity and swollen , pale kidney by isolation in ECE , curling and death of embryo occurs after few passages , what are your explanation for such a case , your proposal diagnosis , differential diagnosis and control

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2015

Please answer the following questions

Group 1

1. Gross lesions of Gumboro disease
2. Symptoms and lesions of viral hemorrhagic disease (Calicivirus)
3. Lesions of velogenic Newcastle disease
4. Histopathological changes in infected pigeon by Circovirus

Group 2

1. Lesions and symptoms of duck virus enteritis
2. Symptoms and lesions of egg drop syndrome
3. Symptoms of Ergotism
4. Symptoms and lesions of Myxomatosis

Discuss

1. Types of pox vaccine used for immunization of chicken
2. Prevention and control of avian influenza
3. Prevention and control of viral arthritis

Differentiate between

1. Lymphoid leukosis and Marek's disease
2. Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngotracheitis

POULTRY & RABBIT DISEASE 2016

Discuss fully

1. Different types of avian influenza vaccines
2. Prevention and control for infectious bronchitis

How would you differentiate between the following diseases through clinical signs and postmortem changes?

1. Newcastle disease and avian influenza in layers
2. Infectious bronchitis and infectious laryngotracheitis in breeders
3. Marek's disease and leukosis

How can you reduce loss from infectious bronchitis during outbreak in broiler farms?

Discuss different types of IBD vaccines

Young chicks (2 weeks old) with nervous manifestation and intermittent tremors of head and neck with no postmortem changes. Mention the causative virus and discuss faults that led to appearance of such condition

Why

1. Excessive ND vaccination is undesirable
2. Hemorrhage in illio-cecal tonsils is not characteristic for Newcastle disease only
3. Reovirus cause lameness
4. Chicken vaccinated to pox in wing web should be examined 7-10 days post vaccination
5. Chicken anemia is immunosuppressive
6. Diseased pigeon suffer from beak deformities
7. Caseous plugs may be seen in tracheal bifurcation of young chickens
8. Brooder pneumonia may occur in baby chicks
9. Dead duck show vascular damage

Rewrite the following statements in a correct way without changing the under laying

1. Aflatoxin is a mycotoxin causing gangrenous of skin
2. Derzsy's disease affecting young layer and turkeys
3. In Ochratoxicosis, eggs stained with greenish diarrhea
4. Primarily affected organs is tongue in Citrinin toxicosis
5. Cardiac toxicity nay occur due to feeding aflatoxin contaminated ration
6. Haemangioma is a sequel of pox virus infection
7. Loss of cross striation occurs in leg post MD infection
8. Candida albicans is the etiology of Favus

Tabulate viral diseases causes egg abnormalities and significant mortalities in layers and those causing egg abnormalities and low mortalities if occurred in breeders flock